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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/802,520	03/16/2004	Eric Leopold	MICRU:68082	3981
24201	7590	02/10/2006	EXAMINER	
FULWIDER PATTON 6060 CENTER DRIVE 10TH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90045			POUS, NATALIE R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3731	

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/802,520	<b>Applicant(s)</b> LEOPOLD ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Natalie Pous	<b>Art Unit</b> 3731	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 January 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 16-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 16-23 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 24-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/16/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

Examiner acknowledges cancellation of claims 16-23. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 24-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 24 and 26-28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Diaz (US 2004/0087964).

Regarding Claim 24, Diaz teaches a sheath (50) in combination with a vasoocclusive device (50), the vasoocclusive device including an assembly of a flexible pusher member (44) and an embolic coil (44) that is adapted to be inserted into a portion of a vasculature for occluding a portion of the vasculature for use in interventional therapy and vascular surgery, the sheath comprising: a hollow, elongated tubular member having opposing upper and lower walls, opposing side walls (12), and a longitudinal interior channel (14), and a longitudinal slot (36) formed in the upper wall of the elongated tubular member and extending a majority of the length of elongated tubular member, leaving up to about 10cm with no slot (Page 4, paragraph 42), the slot having opposing sides with inner side surfaces extending through the upper wall of the elongated tubular member leading to the interior channel (12) permitting introduction of the vasoocclusive device into the interior channel, wherein the upper wall of the elongated tubular member adjacent to the slot has an angled configuration on the outside surface of the hollow, elongated member. (Note: examiner asserts that a tubular body inherently has an angled configuration on its outer surface. In the instant case, the upper wall of the tubular member adjacent to the slot is in fact an angled configuration)

Regarding Claim 26, Diaz teaches the sheath of Claim 16, wherein the outside diameter is approximately .003 inches, and wherein the inside diameter is slightly greater than that of a deployment catheter (Page 4, paragraph 42), corresponding to the lower wall of the hollow, elongated tubular member (12) being about 0.002 to 0.004 inches thick to allow the opposing sides of the slot of the hollow, elongated tubular

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member to flex outwardly to allow the slot to open to accept the vasoocclusive device (Page 2, paragraph 14).

Regarding Claims 27 and 28 Diaz teaches the sheath of Claim 16, wherein the hollow, elongated tubular member is formed from a polymer material with a durometer in the range of about 50D and 70D (page 4, paragraph 42). High-density polyethylene is a type of thermoplastic polymer and has a durometer of between 61D and 63D, falling in the disclosed range.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 25, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Diaz in view of Ahmed (5293713)

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Diaz teaches all elements of claim 16, but lacks the use of an angle-configured guide as disclosed in claims 16 and 25. Ahmed teaches the use of angled winged flanges. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide Diaz with the winged flanges as taught by Ahmed in order to enhance guiding the element as the element is pushed through the opening (Col. 2 lines 68-70).

Ahmed fails to disclose the size of the interior angle between the wings, however, Ahmed does disclose that it should be at least thirty degrees, and further the angle used is sufficient to perform the function of a guide as illustrated in figure 2. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the angles of the opening between 110 to 150 degrees, a working range as disclosed by the applicant, since the device as disclosed by Ahmed performs equally well as a guide without a specific angle range. Further, it has been held that where the general condition of the claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

### ***Double Patenting***

Applicant's arguments, see page 7, filed January 3, 2006, with respect to double patenting have been fully considered and are persuasive. The double patenting of rejection of claims 24-30 has been withdrawn.

**Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Natalie Pous whose telephone number is (571) 272-6140. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00am-5:30pm, off every 2nd Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Anhtuan Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-4963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

NRP  
1/25/06



(JACKIE) TAN-UYEN HO  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

2/6/06